

DANIEL

THE APOCALYPSE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

THE AUTHOR

- * Daniel means: "God is my judge,"
- * He was from the Tribe of Judah.
- * Daniel refers that he himself wrote the book [Daniel 8:1](#), [9:2](#), [9:20](#), and [10:2](#)
- * But Jesus tells us that Daniel wrote the book of Daniel: **Therefore when you see the 'abomination of desolation,' spoken of by Daniel the prophet. ([Matthew 24:15](#); [Mark 13:14](#))**
- * He was carried captive to Babylon in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, which was about 606 B.C. ([Daniel 1:1](#)),
- * He stayed almost the entire 70 years of captivity in Babyon until the first year of King Cyrus, which was about 536 B.C. ([Daniel 1:21](#) and also [Daniel 9:2](#)).
- * **Chapters: 12**
- * **Verses: 357**

THE CHANGE OF NAMES

Daniel (דָּנִיֵּאל , DAHN-nee-yel) = "God is (my) Judge"

- * Changed to **Belteshazzar** (בֶּלְטַשְׁשַׁצַּר , bel-tuh-SHAZ-er) = "Bel(Marduk), protect his life!"
- * Marduk was the chief Babylonian deity, worshiped as the god of storms and fertility.

Hananiah (חַנַּנְיָהּ , han-uh-NAI-uh) = "The LORD shows grace"

- * Changed to **Shadrach** (שַׁדְרָךְ , SHAY-drak) = "Command of Aku"
- * Aku is the Sumerian moon-god.

Mishael (מִישַׁאֵל , miy-SHAA-ehl) = "Who is what God is?"

- * Changed to **Meshach** (מֶשַׁךְ , MEE-shak) = ""Who is what Aku is?"

Azariah (אֶזְרָיָהּ , az-uh-RAI-uh) = "The LORD helps"

- * Changed to **Abednego** (אֶבְדֵּנֶגוֹ , uh-BEHD-nee-go) = "Servant of Nego/Nebo" Nego/Nebo/
- * Nabu was the patron Assyro-Babylonian deity of the art of writing and a god of vegetation.
- * His symbols were the clay tablet and stylus.

DANIEL UNDER 4 KINGS

- * **King Nebuchadnezzar**

- * In 605 B.C., when Nebuchadnezzar took Daniel and other nobles as captives to Babylon, Daniel was given a place of prominence and responsibility in Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom (Daniel 2).

- * **King Belshazzar**

- * After the King Nebuchadnezzar's death, Daniel fell from favor but was not completely forgotten and was called to interpret the writing that appeared at Belshazzar's feast ([Daniel 5:13](#)).

- * **King Darius**

- * Under Darius, he was made one of three prime ministers ([Daniel 6:1](#)).

- * **King Cyrus**

- * Daniel lived until the third year of Cyrus (536).

THE BOOK OF PROPHECY

- * It is called the "Apocalypse of the Old Testament"
- * Daniel contains more fulfilled prophecies than any other book in the Bible.
- * In New Testament prophecy, Daniel is referred to more than any other Old Testament book.
- * Josephus records an incident during the time of Alexander the Great's invasion reached the Near East, Jaddua, the high priest, went out to meet him and showed to him a copy of the Book of Daniel in which he was clearly mentioned.
- * Alexander was so impressed by this that instead of destroying Jerusalem, he entered the city peaceably and worshiped at the temple.
- * The Old Testament is written in the Hebrew language, with but one exception – a portion of the Book of Daniel.
- * From [Chapter 2, verse 4](#), through [Chapter 7](#), Daniel is in Aramaic, the Gentile and diplomatic language of Daniel's day.
- * Daniel wrote in Aramaic (the common language of that region in that period) the parts of the book with universal appeal or special significance for the Gentile nations.
- * He employed Hebrew in sections more applicable to the Jewish people.

THREE FACES OF DANIEL

(1) Daniel was a man of Purpose ([Daniel 1:8](#); [6:10](#)).

He determined that he would not be defiled by the immorality of paganism or be involved in the degradation of idolatry.

(2) Daniel was a man of Prayer ([Daniel 2:17-23](#); [6:10](#); [9:3-19](#); [10](#)).

His total life and his every decision in a pagan court were paved by prayer.

(3) Daniel was a man of Prophecy.

- * Jesus our Lord labeled him, "Daniel the prophet" ([Matthew 24:15](#)).
- * Ezekiel, who was with the captives, made reference to the character of Daniel and to his office as a prophet ([Ezekiel 14:14](#), [20](#); [28:3](#))

Daniel gives us the Outline on which all New Testament prophecy is placed.

- * The image of Nebuchadnezzar's dream ([chapter 2](#))
- * The beasts ([chapter 7](#))
- * The seventy weeks ([chapter 9](#))



Head of Gold
BABYLON
[B.C. 605 - 539]

Breast of Silver
PERSIA
[B.C. 539 - 331]

Thighs of Brass
GREECE
[B.C. 331 - 168]

Legs of Iron
ROME
[B.C. 168 - A.D. 476]

Feet of Iron & Clay
DIVIDED NATIONS
[A.D. 476 - Present]

Destroying Rock
**KINGDOM OF
CHRIST**

THE FOUR CREATURES (CHAPTER 7)

1. The lion with an eagle's wings

- * It symbolizes the Neo-Babylonian empire.
- * The rest of verse 4 perhaps reflects the humbling experience of Nebuchadnezzar, as recorded in chapter 4.

2. The bear, raised up on one of its sides

- * It refers to the superior status of the Persians in the Medo-Persian federation.
- * The three ribs may represent the three principal conquests: Lydia (546 B.C.), Babylon (539) and Egypt (525).

3. The leopard with four wings

- * It represents the speedy conquests of Alexander the Great (334– 330),
- * The four heads correspond to the four main divisions into which his empire fell after his untimely death in 323 (see **8:22**): Macedon and Greece (under Antipater and Cassander), Thrace and Asia Minor (under Lysimachus), Syria (under Seleucus I), Palestine and Egypt (under Ptolemy I).

4. The fourth, unnamed, beast, with its irresistible power and surpassing all its predecessors

- * It points to the Roman empire. Its ten horns correspond to the ten toes of **2:41-42**.



Head of GOLD: Nebuchadnezzar

THE BABYLONIAN EMPIRE 6-7TH CENTURY B.C.

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Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's Northern Palace



Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's Northern Palace



Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon



Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon



Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon



Artist's rendition of Hanging Gardens of Babylon



Chest & Arms of SILVER: Medo-Persian



EVEN AT THE DOORS



Remains of Saar Temple of Persians



Persipolis, Capital of Persian Empire (Now Iran)



Persipolis, Capital of Persian Empire (Now Iran)

THE MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE 4-6TH CENTURY B.C.

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Belly & Thighs of BRASS: Greek



Alexander the Great

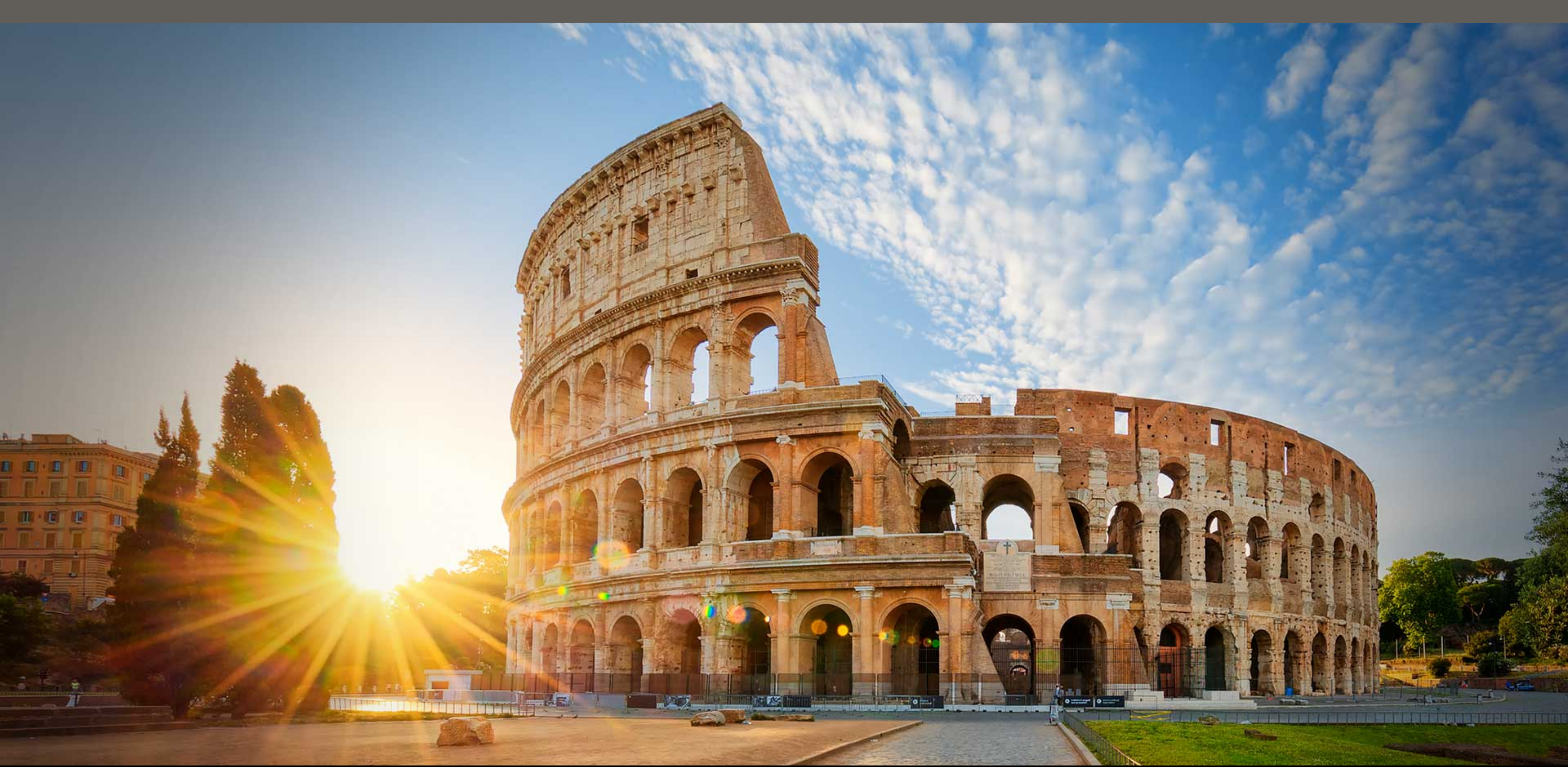


Greek Temple ruins





Legs of IRON: Roman Empire



Roman Amphitheatre ruins



Roman Amphitheatre ruins



Forum Romanum ruins



ROMAN EMPIRE



Feet & Toes-
MIX OF IRON
AND CLAY:
The Last Days



Democracy



Monarchy

CHINA



SOUTH KOREA



NORTH KOREA



JAPAN





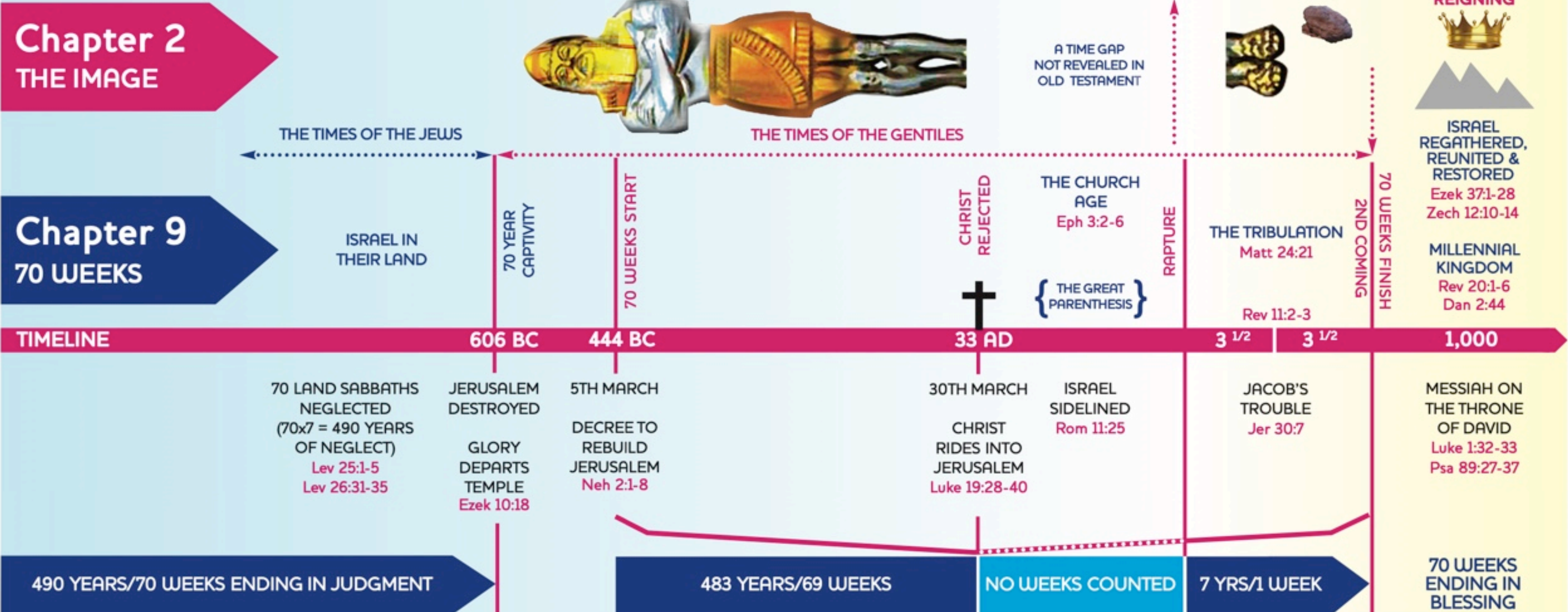
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SHIA AND SUNNI



THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL

“Know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will” (Dan 4:32)



Two key chapters in the book of Daniel, Chs 2 and 9, outline the whole history of God’s dealings with His people Israel from hundreds of years BC, right through to the second coming of Christ and the inauguration of His millennial kingdom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANTI-CHRIST

- He is symbolized by horns that were "little" or small at the beginning (8:9); like antichrist (7:8).
- He was "a ruthless king" (8:23); antichrist will have an imposing look (7:20).
- He was a master of "intrigue" (8:23); the brilliance of antichrist is suggested by the "eyes" of the horn (7:8, 20).
- He had great power (8:24); antichrist will have even greater power (11:39; 2 Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:7–8).
- He was energized by Satan (8:24), just as antichrist will be empowered by Satan (2 Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:2).
- Destroyed thousands (8:25); antichrist will destroy more (Revelation 13:15; 16:13–16).
- Prospered for a short time (8:25); likewise with antichrist (11:36; Revelation 13:7).
- Persecuted the Jews (8:24), as will antichrist (7:21, 25; Revelation 12:13).
- He was a deceiver (8:25); antichrist will be a master deceiver (2 Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:4, 14; 19:11).
- He was proud (8:25); antichrist will be a megalomaniac (7:8, 11, 20, 25; Revelation 13:5).
- He blasphemed God (8:25); as will antichrist (7:25; 11:36).
- He was not killed by human hands (8:25); the antichrist will not be either (2 Thessalonians 2:8; Revelation 19:19–20).

MAJOR INCIDENTS BY CHAPTER

Chapter 1: Decline of Judah; fall of Jerusalem; Daniel taken captive to Babylon; his decision to be true to God

Chapter 2: Dream of Nebuchadnezzar about a multimedallion image; interpretation by Daniel concerning the four kingdoms of "the times of the Gentiles,"

Chapter 3: Decree of Nebuchadnezzar to enforce universal idolatry; three Hebrews cast into the furnace for refusal to bow to image of gold,

Chapter 4: Dream of Nebuchadnezzar about a great tree hewn down to a stump; fulfilled in subsequent period of madness of the king,

Chapter 5: Downfall of Babylon foretold by Daniel as he read the handwriting on the wall at the feast of Belshazzar,

Chapter 6: Decree of Darius, the Median, to enforce worship of himself; Daniel cast into den of lions for praying to the God of heaven,

Chapter 7: Daniel's vision of four beasts concerning four kingdoms of "the times of the Gentiles,"

Chapter 8: Daniel's vision of ram and he goat and another little horn,

Chapter 9: Daniel's vision of seventy weeks concerning the nation Israel,

(Chapters 10–12 Daniel's vision relating to Israel in immediate future and latter days; historical little horn and little horn of the latter days)

Chapter 10: Preparation for vision by prayer of Daniel; appearance of a heavenly messenger,

Chapter 11: Prophecy concerning Persia and Grecia, historical "little horn"; eschatological "little horn,"

Chapter 12: Preview of Israel in latter days; Great Tribulation; resurrections; rewards; final word about the end times,

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK

I. Daniel's Dedication, 1:1-21

- A. Daniel's Circumstances, 1:1-7
- B. Daniel's Dedication, 1:8-16
- C. Daniel's Rise to Favor, 1:17-21

II. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream: The Great Image, 2:1-49

- A. The Dream Received by Nebuchadnezzar, 2:1-6
- B. The Dream Revealed to Daniel, 2:7-23
- C. The Dream Recited and Interpreted to Nebuchadnezzar, 2:24-45
- D. The Promotion of Daniel, 2:46-49

III. The Fiery Furnace: A Lesson in Faith, 3:1-30

- A. The Test of Faith, 3:1-12
- B. The Demonstration of Faith, 3:13-18

- C. The Vindication of Faith, 3:19-30

IV. Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of the High Tree, 4:1-37

- A. The Vision Narrated by Nebuchadnezzar, 4:1-18
- B. The Vision Interpreted by Daniel, 4:19-27
- C. The Vision Fulfilled by God, 4:28-37

V. Belshazzar's Feast, 5:1-31

- A. Belshazzar's Contribution to the Feast: Unrestrained Sensuality, 5:1-4
- B. God's Contribution to the Feast: Handwriting on the Wall, 5:5-6
- C. Daniel's Contribution to the Feast: Announcement of Doom, 5:7-29
- D. Darius's Contribution to the Feast: Destruction of Babylon, 5:30-31

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK

VI. Daniel in the Lions' Den, 6:1-28

- A. The Position of Daniel, 6:1-3
- B. The Plot Against Daniel, 6:4-9
- C. The Prayer of Daniel, 6:10-11
- D. The Prosecution of Daniel, 6:12-17
- E. The Protection of Daniel, 6:18-28
- VII. Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts and the Ancient of Days, 7:1-28
 - A. Historical Data, 7:1-3
 - B. The Vision and the Interpretation, 7:4-28

VIII. Daniel's Vision of the Ram, Goat, and Small Horn, 8:1-27

- A. The Vision, 8:1-14
- B. The Interpretation, 8:15-27
 - 1. The ram, 8:15-20
 - 2. The goat, 8:21-22
 - 3. The small horn, 8:23-25
 - 4. The effect on Daniel, 8:26-27

IX. Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks of Years, 10:1-12:13

- A. Historical Data, 9:1-2
- B. Daniel's Prayer, 9:3-19
- C. The Prophecy, 9:20-27

X. Daniel's Prophetic Panorama, 10:1-12:13

- A. Daniel's Vision, 10:1-9
- B. Daniel's Strengthening, 10:10-11:1
- C. Prophecies Concerning the Nations, 11:2-45
 - 1. Persia, 11:2
 - 2. Greece, 11:3-4
 - 3. Egypt and Aram, 11:5-20
 - 4. Antiochus Epiphanes, 11:21-35
 - 5. Antichrist, 11:36-45
- D. Prophecies Concerning Israel, 12:1-13